PHILADELPHIA.

Imposing Muster of the Republican Host.

The Quaker City Alive with Fireworks and Illuminations.

General Grant's Nomination Unquestioned.

THE SILENCE OF CERTAINTY.

Sharp Fight Along the Line for the Vice Presidency.

COLPAR AND WILSON LEADING

Blaine, Dennison, Hawley and Lewis Out of Sight.

The Natick Cordwainer's Chances Improving.

NEW YORK 56 TO 14 FOR SCHUYLER

Synopsis of the Leanings of State Delegations.

THE PLATFORM PROSPECTORS.

Judge Settle, of North Carolina, for Permanent Chairman.

Incipient Revolt Among the Colored Troops.

German Republicans and Carl Schurz.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1872. The city is crowded to-night. After a refreshing ain shower the air is pleasant and cool, and the ets and pavements. The delega

lub at 1,000 Walnut street, and keep a liberal table. Union League Hotel and the new Wigwam, at d and Arch streets, are the centres of attrac-

rs of all colors, sexes and sects. Upwards of pets were taken up, and the bare floors are ely coated with the different qualities and tints of saliva representative of our conquering race. The States have all had partial, informal or is the Empire State, which adheres to the ticket of 1868 in the main, and gives Colfax the nucleus of his reduced and now apparently doubtful support. The New York delegation met at noon in their parior at the Continental and was called to order

by Mr. Charles Spencer, who nominated Martin J. Townsend, of Troy, to be chairman. Mr. Townsend, on taking the chair, thanked the delegation for the honor conferred on him.

on taking the chair, thanked the delegation for the honor conferred on him.

MR. TOWNEND'S ADDRESS.

We are not here, he said, to devise who shall be President, but to do our duty in expressing the unanimous wishes of our people. It is true there have been attempts to create dissensions, but no matter what may have been said about the distribution of patronage in this or that locality, the people are satisfied with Ulysses & Grant (Cheers) They are as well satisfied with his administration as they have been at any time with the administration of any President, not even excepting that of the Father of His Country." The feeling for him is not of a noisy character or demonstrative, but is, nevertheless, of the warmest. The measures of his administration are being criticised, and will continue to be, but they will bear criticised, and will continue to be, but they will bear criticised, and will continue to be, but they will bear criticised, and will on timue to be, but they will bear criticised, and will find ourselves engaged in a square stand-up fight between old political enemies, instead of

A WRANGLE RETWEEN PRIENDS.

We must admit that a few of our friends have strayed away into strange paths, have left the sheepfold for the den of wolves; but when the wolves begin to howl, as I believe they will at the Baltimore Convention, the stray sheep will come back to us. I believe that U. S. Grant will be relected by a larger majority than has eyer been given to any candidate. In the district from which I am a delegate there are not forty of our friends who have gone off after Horace Greeley. Our people will not follow him, no matter how much they have followed him in the peat, or how readily they might accept him as a leader if he should return to his old allegiance.

He closed with a stirring appeal for harmonious action. D. Ogden Bradley was the elected Secretary, with William Howe as assistant. A debate ensued regarding the propriety of proceeding with the pending business in secret. Mr. Orton, a Colfax man, a

Other delegates expressed similar opinions, while a majority argued that it was not probable that the delegation would do anything of which they would be ashamed. A motion then prevailed allowing the reporter of the HERALD to remain, and, with the reporter of the Herald to remain, and, with that exception, all other persons were excluded from the room. At this juncture a terrapin-eyed party from Brooklyn remarked that the delegation had made an ass of itself by excluding gentlemen while it allowed a reporter to remain. The call of the roll was then proceeded with. Mr. Gerrit Smith's name being the first on the list of delegates at large, was greeted with a round of warm applause. Stephen B. French, James Whiterbottom, William S. Kenyon, James Harper, Wm. Andrews, Daniel Walker, M. D. Barrett, R. Nelson, Gere David, Allen Munroe and H. O. Lakin were found to be absent; but it is quite probable that they will arrive to night. Their places were temporarily supplied from the list of alternates. A motion was carried approving the action of the National Central Committee substituting Mr. Cornell as a member of that body for Mr. Greeley, who, in the language of the chairman, was declared to have

TENFORABILY ABSQUATULATED.

The letter of instruction or request from the National Committee regarding the necessary preliminary step to be taken by each delegate before the Convention assembles was then read. A debate followed regarding the manner of selecting a proper person to be placed on the National Committee for the ensuing four years. Mr. Spencer instead on an open ballot for this latter purpose, and referred to the selection to be made as one of great importance, as it was intended to find a successor for one whom we thought we would trust, and who has betrayed us. It was then moved that the committee be instructed to report their names for the bosition.

in his behalf. Nearly all of the delegations met at noon, but nothing was accomplished till the evening meeting. In most of them every delegation was in Itself a convention; and though the action of many of them was of an inchoate character when the whole proceedings of the day are grouped together they cannot fall to be felt tomorrow. Great eagerness was manifested to know what would be Collax's strength at what may be called his home, and it is generally admitted that the phrenominal and surprising issue of this day's work is the general by his own section of the country—the North and West. He holds Indiana solidity by the grace of Governor Morton, whose brother-in-law (Holloway) has been working sturdliy in his favor. Except for this warm, unexpected and not entirely cheer ful support in all cases, Indiana would have given several votes for Hollowards, which was tretuins Minima. He has loss the bulk of Oblo, Illinois and Wiscondin, and is uncertain in Michigan and lowa. These States incline strongly towards H. Wilson. Lillinois Ballows Ballows To-D-AY with the following result:—Henry Wilson, 17; Colfax, 3. Three votes divided between Dennison and James F. Wilson, Congressmen. Farwell, of Chicago, and Mr. Starra, a lawyer of the same city, lead the opposition to Colfax.

office of the same city, lead the opposition to Colfax, 1. The opposition to Colfax is led by Governor Noyes, Secretary of State Sherwood and General Comiy. Colfax is led by Governor Noyes, Secretary of State Sherwood and General Comiy. Colfax is led by Governor Noyes, Secretary of State Sherwood and General Comiy. Colfax is led by Governor Noyes, Secretary of State Sherwood and General Comiy. Colfax is led by Governor Noyes, Secretary of State Sherwood and General Comiy. Colfax is led by Governor Noyes, Secretary of State Sherwood and General Comiy. Colfax is led by Governor Noyes, Secretary of State Sherwood and General Comiy. Colfax is led by Governor Noyes, Secretary of State Sherwood and General Comiy. Colfax is led by Governor Noyes, Se

selection of Judge Section of the Convention.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION

Will not complete its organization until to-morrow, when the Hon. Horace Maynard will be selected to be member of the National Committee, William H. Wisner to be Vice President of the Convention, and A. J. Ricks member of the Convention on Resolu-

will cast its first vote, according to instruction, fo John T. Lewis to be Vice President, and subse-quently vote solid for Henry Wilson. H. H. Wells Jr., has been selected for member of the Nationa Committee, Edward Daniels, of the Richmond Stat Journal, to be member of the Committee on Reso lutions, and C. J. Mallord to be Vice President of the Comvention.

it failed and was abandoned without much appearance of chagrin. Russell Errett, the chairman of the State Central Committee, is favorable to Wilson, and it is confidently predicted that the vote of the delegation, or at least a very large part of it, will be cast for him. The desires of the State will have very great influence in the Convention if they are expressed in anything like a decided manner. If the State asserts itself it will be for Wilson. The delegation meets again in the morning when a conclusion will be reached. The quency when a conclusion will be reached. The quency when a conclusion will be reached. The quency when a conclusion will be reached. The quency

the first summer of the first summer of the first summer of the first succeed, some other colors ward to answer his theories. This little epison a slight indication of the troubles which is not in the first summer of the first

OF THE COLORED ELEMENT.

The truth is that the colored delegates, after due consultation with their friends in Washington, while en route to this place, were subjected to a powerful influence in the persons of Professor Langston and General Downing, who sustained Mr. Sumner's assault on Grant with great vigor. They come here, with rare exceptions, in a disturbed condition of mind, which did not extend to the idea of repudinging General Grant, but did embrace a desire to endorse Mr. Sumner's peculiar theories. Since their arrival here other influences have been brought to bear upon them, and they are now in a more placable mood. Speculation is rife regarding

THE PLATFORM.

The fact that the Convention is held here is sufficient of itself to insure a fine discussion of the Tariff question, and the acknowledged ill temper of the colored delegates will require a concession to the South regarding civil rights and Ku Klux enactments by Congress. The best informed opinion in the premises is that the platform of 1808, adopted at Chicago, will furnish the basis of the new instrument, with such emendations as may be made necessary by existing emergencies. A plank in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege will be included to meet the demands of a resolution introduced by H. C. Bowen and adopted by the New York delegation to-day, the object of which is to take the wind out of Horace Greeley's salis on the question of cheap postage.

Wendell Phillips, through S. P. Comegys, has sent the following, which he wishes to be embodied in the platform of the republican party.

Resolved, That the practical settlement of the slavery question leaves the political field open and free for a new question, and the one which naturally and inevitably comes next is the relation of capital and labor and we, the republican party, pledge to-day the same devoling which we gave to the protection of a race, and we recognize the daty of so guiding public opinion and shaping legi-lation as to second the capital and for labor, its ally, the fairest opporturality,

America met to-day, Governor Geary in the chair. Three hundred and forty delegates were present. It was the largest meeting since 1862. The Secretary, Thomas G. Baker, of New York, read various re-

was the largest meeting since 1862. The Secretary, Thomas G. Baker, of New York, read various reports showing the condition of the League throughout the Union. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, of which the following is a synopsis:—

The first repudiates the idea that the mission of the republican party is ended.

The second decisives that the democratic party remains the same in character as from 1861 to 1866, incapable of reform or improvement, and forever unit to direct and govern the nation.

The third recites that the fact of the alliance of the so-called liberal republican party with the democratic party develops its true nature, and no other is required to present it to the people as intolerably base and ignoble.

The fourth says:—"All American citizens, without distinction of race, color or religion, are entitled to the same civil and political rights."

The fifth declares that the system of terrorism in the South must be put down at all hazards.

The sixth urges the House of Representatives to pass the Civil Right and Enforcement acts now pending in that body.

The seventh declares that the wisdom of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments has been fully demonstrated, and opposes any attempt to repeal them.

The right declares for the inviolability of the public debt.

The ninth declares that the tariff and internal taxes should be so adjusted as to foster and encourage the industries of the nation.

The tenth favors reform in the civil service.

The eleventh praises the administration of General Grant.

Addresses were made by T. L. Cardozo, of South Carolina; General Barry, of Mississippi; Mr. Foster, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Shemerhorn, of New York,

Addresses were made by T. L. Cardozo, of South Carolina; General Barry, of Mississippi; Mr. Foster, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Shemerhorn, of New York, and others.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, June, 4, 1872. A grand mass meeting of the German republican delegates and people was held at Concordia Hall to-night. Dr. Paul Strohback, or Alabama,

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Calls for a Democratic and Liberal Re-publican State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4, 1872. The Democratic State Central Committee to-day mended the call for the State Convention by pro-

require.

The Liberal Republican Central Committee held a meeting to-day, and issued a call for gates to the State Convention to be held it city on the 28th of June, the same day the Democratic State Convention assembles.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS PARTY.

Woodhull Formally Accepts the

ter of acceptance of some three columns in length. Stating to the committee that their "formal state ad been received, she forthwith enters into an

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Worcester Spy (Grant republican) has the

ments upon the nomination of the Vice Presi-

The Providence Journal of the 4th inst. says of our exploded treaty with Great Britain :-

The Providence Herald (a paper that has some democratic standing in its own meridian) says of

democratic standing in its own meridian) says of Greeley:—

Will Greeley stand—stand beyond all peradventure and despite all discouragements? We confess that we do not like to give even a conditional support to a contingent candidate. We don't care to involve ourselves in commendations of one whom we may a month hence descry leading the enemy's battalions. We are willing to compromise ourselves to the extent of our conscience whenever we know that the Cincinnati nominee is in the field and determined to stay there; but we strenuously object to being the advocates, however feeble, of a possible party. Greeley is under no obligations to us as yet, but he desired to be. Any success of the reformers involved the support of the democracy. Did they suppose the democracy were to give in an allegiance to a party of liberals whose principles and faith had no firmer maintenance than the possibility of an alliance?

The Boston Post—democratic, and a paper of careful judgment—remarks about Sumner's late speech, that what Sumner has developed in the matchless piece of inculpatory eloquence is precisely what F. W. Bird brought out with equal boldness in his remarkable speech at Walpole. He there asserted that he did not believe in Grant either as soldier or civilian, and never had; and Sumner has supported his impressive declaration with the utmost elaboration of evidence and illustration. The popular mind receives this speech as one of the most serious affairs in our political history. If it cannot be fairly met and answered it will be but offering an insuit to the country to renominate to the Presidency one who thus stands at the bar of public judgment practically convicted. It is understond everywhere that this administration is the image of corruption and incompetency, the synonym of gift-taking and the usurpation of power; and it does not unsettle that common belief to heap obloquy on Mr. Summer or renominate the President he arraigns.

In regard to the Reading, Pa., (democratic) State Convention, the Springfield (Mass.

Convention, the Springfield (Mass.) Republican says:—

The platform has been criticised as non-committal, and with entire justice. But the Convention's feeling, and its action, too, so far as it went, were unmistakably "liberal;" in other words, pointed towards the adoption of Greeley and Brown as the candidates of the democratic party. So the delegation to Baltimore is a "liberal" delegation. This has been doubted and denied, we know, but the affirmative witnesses are both numerous and credible. Among them we need only mention the Philadelphia Press and the Reading correspondent of the New York Herald.

A PORCINE EXCITEMENT.

Cincinnati, June 4, 1872.

Considerable feeling and not a little indignation was manifested here, on 'Change and elsewhere, to-day, among provision men, on discovering that the regular market report from Chicago yesterday placed the number of live hogs received the two preceding days largely above the actual number. The Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, on reading the despatch yesterday, called the members' attention to the peculiar appearance of the report, thus preparing them for the developments that followed. The investigation which ensued, through official and private channels, clearly developed the fact that a misstatement had been made which led fourteen prominent packers and provision merchants to write, to-day, a communication to the President of the Chamber, saying there seemed some unfair influences at work to depress the market for hog products through these despatches, and asking for a thorough investigation, and, if necessary, that other arrangements be made for despatches. President Rowland, at the close of 'Change, assured the merchants that the Superintendent had already instituted inquiry into the fact, and that the matter would be vigorously investigated and a remedy applied. Considerable feeling and not a little indignation

"BIG INJUNS! UGH!"

A Council Party of the Ogalalla Sioux in Town.

Red Cloud, High Bear, Big Foot, Red Dog, Stabber, Dirty Face, Hard Heart, Poor Moon, Blue Horse, Daylight, Good Buffalo and Other Braves Holding a Powwow at the Grand Central Wigwam.

THE WARRIORS AFTER THE ELEPHANT

The Beautiful Squaws, Mrs. Big Foot and Mrs. Ear-of-Corn, to Go Shopping To-Day.

Last evening about the hour of dusk, the dwellers on the Jersey City side of the Hudson River saw a strange sight for the first time in their lives. The half past-eight A. M. Washington train had stepped a party of thirty persons, 28 adult males and two females. Of this party two were half-bred

lady guests of the house, as the Ogalalias were attired in the same fashion as they appear on the

entire contents without saying grace. During the meal "Red Cloud," as became his dignity, maint dismal silence. "Bine Horse" left the table first in order, and was followed by his chum "Red Leaf." "Daylight" carried away four banans to regale himself in a corner, and the remaining braves, accompanied by the two ladles, retired in a body to their rooms, which are somewhat more palatial in aspect than the wigawas from whence they came, on the Fork of the North Platte.

During the evening a HeraalD reporter called on the distinguished braves in the large room in which the principal chiefs were holding a conversacione. The reporter was formally introduced to each one of the braves by the agent, Dr. Danleis, who has bettering song the Sloux tirbes for the past. "Red Cloud" was the first one introduced. He was sitting on a magnificent bed, in his red leggings and mocasins. He rose, looked at the reporter, and held out his hand, which the reporter shook. Red Cloud looked at the reporter's store clothes, gave a grunt, and shouted at the top of his voice, "How!" which is the Sloux salutation of welcome, and sat down.

The next chief introduced was "Red Dog," a fat, pigheaded chief, with a deeply cunning pair of eyes. This chief shook hands, shouted "How"; structured and the system, for the thought came like lightning that this was the painted savage who, in command of a party of Sloux some years ago, lay in wait in the underbrush some distance from Fort Fetterman for a company of Colonel Carrington's resiment, ninety-six in nimber, who went out to gather wood. Not one of these good hieff and true ever returned to tell the tale of thaj dreadful slaughter. They met Red Dog's war party and were massacred to a man. And there sat this savage, with his cunning eyes and evil face glooming, and perhaps thinking of the number of scalps hanging in his wigwam in far-off wyoming. The thought came like lightning eyes and evil face glooming, and perhaps thinking of the number of scalps hanging in his wigwam in far-off wyoming. The th

THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRACY.

The Followers of Belmont Bent on Amity with the Warmothites.

A Day of Loud Talk and Little Business-Legal Gas Bags Surfeiting the Delegates—A Com-mittee Appointed to Confer with the Reformers.

of the Reform State Convention, that body met a cally. Both Conventions temporarily a to arrange their permanent organization alliance with the democrats sition the latter resent, being more inclined to negotiate and maintain their organization as a dis-

After the appointment of sergeants-at-arms the committee appointment of sergeants-at-arms the committee appointment of confer with the Reform Convention reported that a correspondence had taken place with that body, which had just passed a resolution appointing a committee of conference on their side, and that until the two committees could meet and confer no further action could be taken. Some business of minor importance was then transacted, when a motion was made to proceed with the nominations for delegates to the Baltimore Convention. This, like every other attempt at transacting business provoked its storm of opposition. Nobody seemed ready as yet to meet and grapple with the dimculties of the situation, and, as usual, they thereupon adjourned to meet to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

The attendance to-day was very large and the interest manifested intense. All concur that Louis-isana's destiny for good or evil hangs upon the results of these two conventions, and the prospects of harmony in their proceedings is not, so far, very flattering.

LOUISIANA REFORM CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Reformers-Permanent Organization-Dignity and Coalition with the Democrats the Chief Objects-The Grant Element in Their Midst Slightly Demonstrative.

New Orleans, June 4, 1872.

The Reform Convention on assembling at Masonic Hall made a very imposing appearance. It is composed, on an average, of a far better class of people than is usually found in political assemblages, and numbers about half a dozen highly respectable colored people among its members. The merchant element is strongly represented, as illustrated by a painful ignorance of parliamentary rules and usages. The country is very thinly represented, in most instances by delegates accredited also to the usages. The country is very thinly represented, in most instances by delegates accredited also to the Democratic Convention, most of whom are intensely shy of utterance. Its tone, as discernible by to-day's proceedings, is headstrong and inclined to contrariness. It seems to have a very exaggerated idea of its dignity and importance, a fault the old wire-workers seem aware of, and being alive to take advantage of it in controlling the proceedings. At twelve o'clock Judge Kennedy rapped the Convention to order, with a short and pertinent address, calling Mr. J. Davidson Hill, a prominent young lawyer, to the chair, who, in his turn, made a speech, in which he likened the birth of the reform party to a, prince succeeding to his heritage. A Committee on Credentials was then appointed, and a recess taken.

The PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

on Credentials was then appointed, and a recess taken.

Upon reassembling, at two P. M., the Committee on Credentials reported twenty-two parishes represented besides the city. Some additions were subsequently made, and the Convention then proceeded to elect Mr. Georga Williamson, of Caddo, permanent Chairman, with Messrs. I. D. Hill and Charles E. Fenner as Vice Presidents. Mr. Williamson made a short address in favor of conclination. A communication from the conference committee of the Democratic Convention was then read, and a motion was made for the appointment of a like committee. This met at first with a vigorous opposition that did not augus well for a future fusion, but after some debate objections were either waived of suspended, and the committee was appointed, with the understanding that a conference would be held during the afternoon.

The Convention then adjourned until half-pas

noon.

The Convention then adjourned until half-pass seven o'clock this evening.

Evening Session.

During the recess it transpired that the Convention contains a very strong Grant element, princt, pally confined to the city and mercantile representation. The conference committee met at seven-o'clock, and at half-past seven the Convention was again called to order, the lobbies being crowded to repletion. But little business was transacted, and that of no importance. The conference committee, not having yet had a meeting with that of the Democratic Convention, moved an adjournment until twelve o'clock to-morrow. Carried.

The hotels and other public places are filled to night with excited knots of people discussing the situation. To-morrow promises to be a notable day in the political history of the State.